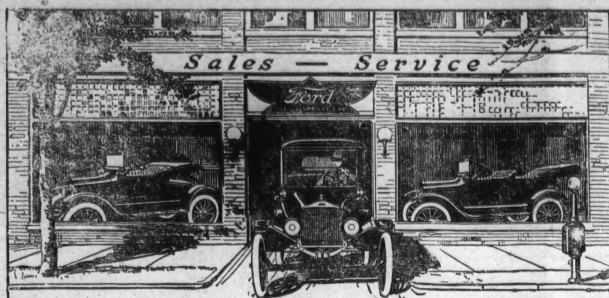


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Complete Service to Ford Owners Everywhere

COURTEOUS attention to your needs wherever you may travel is something you appreciate, and being a Ford owner you can get it. You are always "among friends".

There are more than 700 Ford Dealer Service Stations throughout Canada. These are always within easy reach of Ford owners—for gasoline, oil, tires, repairs, accessories, expert advice or motor adjustments.

The cost of Ford Service is as remarkably low as the cost of the car itself. Nineteen of the most called for parts cost only \$5.40. Just compare this with the cost of spare parts for other cars and you will realize the advantage of owning a Ford.

Ford
THE UNIVERSAL CAR

Runabout - - \$475
Touring - - \$495

F. O. B. FORD, ONT.

LESLIE FARR, Dealer, Airdrie.

CROSSFIELD GARAGE C. C. SMART, Proprietor.

Agent for CHEVROLET CARS.
AUTOMOBILE REPAIRING.
All Kinds of Ford Repairs in Stock. Tires & Accessories.
Rebuilders of Stationary, Traction, Gasoline or Steam Engines and Separators.
Manufacturer of Coulter Patent Clothes Reels.

We Wish all Our Readers

The
Compliments
of the
Season.

Y.M.C.A. Fund

We have been asked to open a Subscription list on behalf of the Y.M.C.A., and as we recognize the great amount of good that this Association has done on behalf of "Our Boys" we willingly do so. The benefits that have been derived from the huts at the front will never be fully realized. And as all the sources the association have to draw upon are the funds the public supply, we hope that all who are able to help will give something, so how little it may be. Remember the old saw: "Little drops of water."

A Sympathizer	\$10.00
A Friend	1.00
Proceeds of Sale, etc. at the Rodney School	143.25

Train Service.

North Bound -	1-17
" -	5-31
" -	14-12
South Bound -	6-10
" -	14-40
" -	20-57
SUNDAYS.	
North Bound -	1-17
" -	14-12
South Bound -	6-10
" -	14-40

The Control of Insect Pests in Canada

The annual report of the Dominion Entomologist for the year ending March 31st, 1917, has just been issued by the Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, and in its twenty-four pages a brief record is given of the activities of the officers of the Entomological Branch. The necessity of protecting all our crops from insect pests with a view to increasing crop production is more urgent than ever at this present time. The establishment of regional entomological stations, of which there are now ten in different provinces, has greatly enlarged the scope of the work and the usefulness of the officers concerned. Concise statements are given of the progress of the following lines of work: investigation of insects affecting grain and other products, insects affecting domestic animals, and household and public health; the introduction and colonization of parasitic insects and studies of natural control; field work against the brown-tail moth in the Maritime Provinces; and the inspection of imported nursery stock. A brief statement of the work undertaken with a view to conservation of wild life, particularly birds is also given.

The publication does not contain any recommendations respecting the control of insect pests, such information is published in the bulletins and circulars of the Entomological Branch. It comprises a brief account of the year's work and will be of interest to all who desire to learn what progress is being made in this line of scientific research as applied to agriculture. Copies may be obtained on application to the Dominion Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa. All enquiries respecting insect pests should be addressed to the Dominion Entomologist, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa; such requests and enquiries may be mailed free of postage.

ONE PERSON OUT OF EVERY TEN IN CANADA BOUGHT VICTORY BONDS

The latest returns in the Victory Loan campaign show a total of 782,714 subscribers, or one subscriber for every ten people in Canada. This establishes a record with respect to the proportion of the population of a country subscribing to its war loans. The previous record was held in Great Britain, where one person out of every twenty-three subscribed to the last War Loan. In the Liberty Loan campaign in United States, bonds were sold to one person out of every twenty-seven of the population.

In many cities, towns and districts in Canada, the proportion of the population buying Victory Bonds was even higher than one in ten. In a number of cases it was as high as one in four.

The achievement in connection with Canada's Victory Loan, while primarily due to the splendid spirit of patriotism that pervades the country, is another evidence of what may be accomplished through mass advertising backed by an adequate selling organization.

Prior to the Victory Loan campaign there were comparatively few bond buyers in Canada. The third Canadian War Loan of last spring, which was the most widely distributed bond issued in Canada up to that time, had only 47,000 subscribers. The Finance Minister deemed it essential that many times that number should subscribe to the Victory Loan. He assigned to the press the task of educating with respect to the Loan the great masses of the people who were not bond buyers, and in most cases had only a very vague idea of the meaning of the term "bond" as applied to securities.

For several weeks before the sale of Victory Bonds commenced Canada's need for money to carry on the war and to maintain her agricultural and industrial property was presented to the people of Canada in display advertisements on the privilege and duty of every Canadian to assist in the war financial needs were to be met the great masses of the people would have to buy Victory Bonds. The meaning of a "bond" and the security behind Canada's Victory Bonds were explained in simple, every day language. Similar educational work was done voluntarily by almost all newspapers and other publications through their news and editorial columns.

By November 12th, when the sale of Victory Bonds commenced, the people had been educated very largely to the need for the money, the security behind the Loan and the reasons why every person who could possibly do so should buy one or more Bonds. The preparatory educational work in the press was followed up by personal solicitation by a most efficient Dominion-wide organization of

personal workers. Concurrently with that personal solicitation there appeared in the press a series of "selling" advertisements emphasizing the immediate privilege and duty of every Canadian to buy Victory Bonds, and many editorials and news articles along the same line were published in every newspaper.

The press publicity created an atmosphere and a knowledge of the situation that in addition to securing large numbers of subscribers without personal solicitation made it possible for the personal workers to do their work quickly and effectively and with infinitely greater results than could have been obtained without the educational, inspirational and selling advertisements in the press.

At the conclusion of the campaign Sir Thomas White, in a telegram to J. H. Woods, President of Canadian Press Association, Inc., expressed his sincere thanks for the fine spirit and splendid energy shown by the press and his opinion that the press had every reason to congratulate itself upon the character and effectiveness of the advertising propaganda.

SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-WEST LAND REGULATIONS.

THE sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old, may homestead a quarter-section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. Applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for the district. Entry by proxy may be made at any Dominion Lands Agency (but not Sub-Agency), on certain conditions.

Duties.—Six months' residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres, on certain conditions. A habitable house is required except where residence is performed in the vicinity.

In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter-section alongside his homestead. Price \$3.00 per acre.

Duties.—Six months' residence in each of three years after earning homestead patent; also 50 acres extra cultivation. Pre-emption patent may be obtained as soon as homestead patent, on certain conditions.

A settler who has exhausted his homestead right may take a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price \$3.60 per acre. Duties.—Six months' residence six months in each of three years, cultivate fifty acres and erect a house worth \$200.00.

The area of cultivation is subject to reduction in case of rough, stony or scrubby land. Live stock may be substituted for cultivation under certain conditions.

W. W. CORY, C.M.G.,
Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.

N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for

Wanted.—Farm Listings, for Sale or Rent, at once.
C. Hultgren.

We are prepared to give Lowest Estimates and do the work forthwith, town or country. Write or phone, McINTYRE & CHITTICK, Builders and Contractors, 1008-12th Avenue W., Calgary. Phone W4825.

Wanted Land to Rent

WANTED.—To Rent for immediate possession, a Quarter or Half Section of Land, near a Railway Town. Must have Dwelling-House, Stabling for 20 head of Stock, Fenced and Water, with some breaking. Apply to P.O. Box 296, Calgary, Alberta.

Farmers Repair Shop

Special Attention Given to BLACKSMITHING.

Blacksmith's Coal for Sale.
PRICES RIGHT

ALEX JESSIMAN, - Prop.

EASTMAN KODAKS, FILMS, VELOX PAPER and POST CARDS.

Developing Tanks, Trays, &c.
For Sale by
MERRICK THOMAS, Druggist

TURKEY TRAP SHOOT

To be held on the
GUN CLUB GROUNDS
CROSSFIELD,

ON
Monday, Dec. 24th, '17

To Commence at 10 a.m.

Ordinary Rules to Govern.

EVERYBODY COME.

Marvellous War Cures

Soldiers Who Have Lost Voice and Hearing are Restored in Strange Ways

Just, in fact, as the war has introduced new machinery, it has also introduced new cures. Falling downstairs, for instance, lately cured a man from shell-shock.

Indeed, soldiers have been more strangely cured from shell-shock than from any other malady. Music has cured numerous victims, and temporary dumbness has been banished by over-excitement, at cards. One man—a Canadian—found his lost voice through his appreciation of an entertainer. He roared with laughter, and suddenly found himself saying to a neighbor, "Ain't he a peach?"

The shock of being photographed by flashlight and the agony of having a tooth pulled out—without an anæsthetic—cured two other men who believed they had forfeited their speech forever.

For a guilty conscience has power to heal. A Tommy, who could not speak, used a pencil and paper for conveying his messages. One day in hospital he lost his pencil, and decided to borrow one lying on a shelf above his head. He reached for it. His neighbor was asleep, but awoke "stuck" as the pencil was being removed.

"I'm so sorry," apologized the man in confusion. "I was only going to—"

Cured! In a Liverpool picture show a corporal of the army service corps, who had been rendered dumb by gas in Flanders, had his hearing and speech restored. He was watching a humorous picture in which was featured "Billy Ritchie, whose antics made him laugh and roar. Suddenly he felt a burning in his throat and a curious sensation in his ears. Then he heard a voice, and to his surprise found it was his own voice. He grasped the arm of one of his comrades, and exclaimed, "I've got my voice again."

A Black Watch hero, a Perthshire man, named George Ferguson, once covered the power of speech, after being dumb for three months, in a very vivid fashion. One day he was in a London hospital, and in a dream he thought he was once again in the charge of his lost speech as a result of shell-shock.

He saw the incidents of the battle re-enacted, and dreamed that a German was towering over him, about to run him through with his bayonet. The excitement of the dream was sufficient to cause Ferguson to raise himself in bed and shout aloud. He continued to shout until he had recovered his speech, and was naturally overjoyed. He was in consultation with a press representative, who visited the young soldier at his home. Private Ferguson said: "I could not believe it! I just thought I was back at the old spot, and the whole affair was a terrible thing. I was actually back in the actual battle. The nurses and others were as surprised as myself when I shouted!"

When Private William Davis, of the South Staffordshire regiment came through the battle of Loos in October, 1915, he had lost both his speech and hearing by shell-shock. A few months later he was restored to him as the result of an unusually pleasant experience. With a number of other soldiers he was in a Lincoln hotel, when a young lady, who knew his story, and had heard of wonderful cures effected by a pleasant surprise, beckoned him and demanded a shilling for a kiss.

The soldier dimly understood her, and was feeling in his pocket, when the lady exclaimed, "You must be shilling, give me a kiss and you will speak again." Thereupon she planted a kiss upon his cheek, her action causing roars of laughter among the company. Davis joined in, and to the amazement of everybody, turned to a friend and said, "Corporal, good evening. How are you?" Davis can now speak fairly well, and there is every reason to hope the cure will be complete.

The Bright Side

Among the passengers on a train on an on-track road was a talkative jeweller. Presently the train stopped to take on a passenger, and the conductor neglected to send back a flagman. An express came along, and before it could be stopped, it bumped the rear end of the first train. The drummer was lifted from his seat and pitched head first into the seat ahead. His silk hat was picked himself up and settled back on his seat. No bones had been broken, up, and said: "Well, they don't get us, anyway."

"Any man who goes to matinees lays himself open to the suspicion of not being a hard worker." "Nonsense," replied Mr. Twobuckle. "The hardest work I ever did in my life was escorting my wife to an evening matinee." Birmingham Age-Herald.

Smith (at the wheel)—Do you know, I have a new theory about seeing tires.

Nervous Companion—Good heavens. What was that noise?

Smith (sighed)—My new theory exploded—Baltimore American.

Conditions in Palestine

Turks Enter Upon Campaign, of Terror Among Jews

The latest advices from Palestine, coming, as usual, by devious ways, show only too clearly the conditions in that country are going from bad to worse. Some months ago, the Turkish authorities entered upon a campaign against the Jews in Palestine, which followed, all too exactly, the steps of the pogroms of the treatment meted out to the Armenians and the Syrians. Reliable reports showed that the Jews were being driven out of Jaffa, Tiberias, and other cities, in thousands, and that they were not allowed to carry off any of their belongings, or to take with them a day's supply of food; whilst, once they were forced out, the most cynically complete methods were adopted to insure that they should not be able to obtain any kind of sustenance.

The latest reports available from Jaffa show that these measures have been, in a large measure, effective. For the Jewish population of that city, has been economically ruined, and reports from other parts of Palestine show that the same policy inaugurated some months ago, is being steadily carried out. There is need for the plainest speaking in the matter. The tale of massacre and outrage at various places in the mid-East has become a commonplace. The news of the day, that there is serious danger of its being almost taken for granted, is the news of the conceivable horrors of the Armenian massacres, followed closely by the tales of extermination in Syria, are now being re-enacted in Palestine. Families are being massacred, towns are being razed to the ground, communities plundered and towns of Jews are being razed to the ground by the Turkish authorities, to be replaced by the civil population, and in pursuance of this policy, the inhabitants were forced to set out on a journey, and to leave behind them the clothes they wore. All their belongings were left in their homes, and they were immediately turned out to the Turkish troops for loot.

The outrages in Palestine present one of the most ghastly features of the Armenian massacres, the desire was to get rid of troublesome question by extermination, the cause of the Syrian, the desire was somewhat similar. But, hitherto, the Jews have been treated with a comparatively friendly treatment in Turkey. They have never been regarded as an element in the population, and the authorities would rather have eliminated them. On the contrary, he has generally been regarded as a valuable position amongst the subject peoples, and the Turkish officials have not been slow to recognize the value of having such a thrifty community. The destruction and the outrage at present going on in Palestine, therefore, is of a most wantonly and cruel nature. The Jewish population, which has been dispersed and destroyed, and the same may be said of the position in Jerusalem and other cities around Gaza, calvary horses were, it is said, deliberately turned over to the Turkish authorities, and the inhabitants had been able to grow, so that there will be no grain this year, but the country where cultivation of living are, even now, almost desperate. Broadly speaking, there is in Palestine a condition of anarchy and lawlessness, and that is every time the Turk indulges in such a meaningless and senseless act of violence, and expulsion, as far as any authority is concerned, bag and baggage, not only from Europe, but from civilization generally, is rendered the more absolutely certain.

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Alberta's Sheep Ranching

Ideal Conditions and Splendid Opportunities for Growth of Industry

Today no part of North America offers an excellent opportunity to the prospective sheep raiser than Alberta, with only the Rocky Mountains within the province, some 100,000 square miles of pasture land and 720,000 acres of pasture land lying practically idle. The condition exists was pointed out by Mr. W. F. Stephens of the Alberta Agricultural Association in Macleod. Mr. Stephens, to emphasize his words, had a large map prepared showing the huge amount of open land there was in the northern and southern parts of the province. The present regulations are very fair, though allowing a man up to 12,000 acres for the nominal sum of 2 cents per acre annually.

The last year the land lies to the north in the great Peace River and Grand Prairie country, often spoken of as the "great sheep belt" of the province. Raymond Knight is the only rancher to take large bands of sheep into this section of the province. He has a southern portion there are townships of open prairie range with scarcely any fences, and the land is going to waste every year. In this district the mild Chinook winds in the winter are not so bad as in the north, and it has lain on the ground any time and uncovers the finest wild cured grass. The land is in the hands of the Chicago market every year. Many bands of sheep receive winter range in the north, and the best ranches much prairie have been wintered over in the north, and it is not needed during the winter, and at that time it is in the hands of the Chicago market every year.

Over in the foothills there is just as good a range of land as in the coming and Montana, yet there is hardly a sheep up there. One morning rancher trader went out among the best ranches much prairie have been wintered over in the north, and it is not needed during the winter, and at that time it is in the hands of the Chicago market every year.

Adjoining the open ranges and sections of the province are the grain fields which make Alberta famous. In the summer sheep do fine when wintered over in the big summer fallows and help the farmer conserve the moisture by packing the soil and breaking off the moist, resting weeds. Then after the threshing, the heads of grain which fall among the stubble make sheep feed well through the winter. A few weeks on that sort of feed will put a pair of ewes in the finest condition for breeding.

It is not hard to say what there are where sheep are raised in Alberta. The range is not so crowded, but possibly nothing has been done to make money. The Canadian banks were wild on land speculation, and the public and the neglected good solid investment in sheep stock. But the pendulum has swung back, and the industry is clearly seen in the late changes in the Dominion Bank Act which permits the banks to use money directly on the live stock as security, taking mortgage or direct bill of sale. It is not hard to see why this important bit of legislation will have the desired effect of increasing the sheep population of Alberta—American Sheep Breeder.

Comparatively Few Men Thrown Out of Work Through End of Lumber Industry

Defenders of the liquor industry have always professed to be concerned the great army of workmen that would be thrown out of employment upon the adoption of national prohibition.

Much is said about the enormous amount of capital that is invested in the liquor industry and yet for every \$1,000,000 invested in the average industry, practically six times as many workers are employed as in the liquor business.

Takes a few leading Canadian industries and compare them with the liquor business. For every \$100,000 invested in the liquor industry, the following number of workers are employed: Liquor 9; agriculture 10; boot and shoe 76; bread and eat 55; house building 80; clothing 14; furniture 20. These figures show that the number of wage-earners in the liquor business is comparatively small compared with other industries.

The changed conditions following the adoption of national prohibition does not mean that the liquor industry is going to be a panic. Some adjustment will be necessary. The constantly changing situation in the liquor world often compels men to change their own trades.

It is an acknowledged fact that men are losing their jobs because of the liquor trade. It would be just as case if the trade were destroyed. When a man is employed in the liquor industry, it makes him a wealth-producing workman. It is better that the bartender should lose his job than the man who is better one than that dozens of patrons should lose their jobs and be unemployed for any length of time. Kingwood, Social Service Department.

Flint Pebbles Discovered in Saskatchewan

Material Used in Manufacture of Cement Is Found Near

Almost on top of the announcement of the discovery of large deposits of manganese and of extensive deposits of potash in the province, comes the news of the finding in Saskatchewan of another valuable mineral product. This is the discovery of flint pebbles, a material which is used in the manufacture of cement and which has hitherto been imported from Sweden for the use of American and Canadian manufacturers. To the indefatigable geological hunter the natural treasures of this province are rapidly being yielded.

The latest discovery is located in the vicinity of Grouse, Saskatchewan, where the deposit of flint pebbles was recently found. A trial pebble has already been given a trial in the Cobalt district with every satisfaction. The find is particularly important in view of the fact that shipments from Europe have almost ceased, and the difficulty of securing transportation, and the discovery of open and good prospects for the establishment of a new industry in Canada, with the whole American continent for a market.

Grouse, where the discovery was made, is a little village south of the city of Regina. The flint pebbles are found in the Weyburn-Lethbridge area. The pebbles are some six miles south of Swift current. The discovery has only recently been made. The mineral lies on the surface, and the first shipment was sent to the Cobalt district in the month.

Flint pebbles are used for grinding cement, very fine in what is known as the trade as tube mill. An authority on the subject says: "The tube mill consists of a long horizontal cylinder filled nearly to its axis with flint pebbles imported from Europe which average about 2 to 3 inches in diameter. The cement is ground by rollers, and the pebbles are used for grinding cement, very fine in what is known as the trade as tube mill. An authority on the subject says: "The tube mill consists of a long horizontal cylinder filled nearly to its axis with flint pebbles imported from Europe which average about 2 to 3 inches in diameter. The cement is ground by rollers, and the pebbles are used for grinding cement, very fine in what is known as the trade as tube mill. An authority on the subject says: "The tube mill consists of a long horizontal cylinder filled nearly to its axis with flint pebbles imported from Europe which average about 2 to 3 inches in diameter. 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The Squire's Sweetheart

— BY —
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(Continued.)

The detectives, not understanding the Squire's confidence in Mrs. Bartlett, thought otherwise. Only to himself did he say that without the thought of Kate Bartlett by Dolly's side the strain would have been too much for him. He remembered with a queer sense of comfort that she went armed. She had shown him a revolver one day, little but deadly, which she said she always carried about her. He had noticed at the time, and she had shown him that she knew how to use the weapon. Now he thought to himself of the revolver with something of comfort. He knew the woman was as faithful to him as his dog. How he knew he could not have told.

He was sure that his sweetheart would never have kept him in this intolerable suspense if she could help it. She was always so gentle with him, so loving, so pitiful of his lonely years. He was dreadfully restless in those days, harassing Hilary beyond bearing. He ate next to nothing. His eyes looked as though they ached for sleep. Obviously a consuming flame of anxiety burned behind those eyes, marring the man's grave and noble comeliness.

No one knew the thing that ailed him except Hilary, who guessed at the aversion with which the Squire shrank from any gossip about his sweetheart. Mr. Langton was not so absorbed in his grief that he did not notice how the Squire was in dire trouble. But he asked no questions. There were no drugs in the pharmacopoeia for a mind diseased. He watched the Squire with something of sympathy and apprehension; said a word to Hilary that he should not leave his cousin while he was in trouble; for the rest went his own way.

His own way was often their way. The three went for long tramps over the country, making this or that historical spot the object ostensibly of their walks. They talked very little. Even Hilary, who had always been full of laughter, seemed to have his preoccupations like the older men. The doctor, keeping an observant eye unobtrusively on the Squire, said one day to Hilary that the man must be tired out physically, so that he should get some natural sleep at night.

Greatly to the grief of Monsieur and Madame Dufour, Hilary had removed to the Splendide, to be with his cousin. The excellent pair lived in hopes of his return. In a few days or so the Splendide would close its doors for the winter. When that came about the tres distingue English Monsieur whom the Dufours admired so immensely, and M. Langton, no doubt, be very glad to come back to the Chateau du Bois, or the Hotel de la Marine, the bedrooms of which were even more stuffy than the bedrooms of the Chateau.

Mrs. Lloyd and her Kitty still lingered like the last roses of summer.

It was fine open autumn weather and the ladies were in the water every day. Mrs. Lloyd swimming out to the Fort or the Head as easily as a fish, to the horror of the French people who found such a love of water, especially now the summer was over, an occasion for much shrugging of the shoulders and lifting up of hands and eyebrows, while they muttered of the mad English!

It was not often the lady, who was an old habitue of the place, stayed on after all the summer visitors had flown. There was Mr. Lloyd, a patient person, whose professional duties required his presence in England. Mrs. Lloyd was usually sincerely glad to go back to him in the little Hampstead house when the summer was over, with a feeling of wrapping the domesticities about her as a protection against the cold.

This year she had kept the poor man in garcon some weeks longer than usual. He was a good, sensible man, so she did not confide to him what she did to her young

daughter, with whom she was on delightful terms of intimacy.

"As a matter of fact, Kit," she said with their own troubles. "I want to see what's going to happen. I feel it in the air about me that something is going to happen, with Audigine for its theatre. It will not be the first time of strange events here. Apart from my interest in that delightful, distinguished-looking Mr. Meyrick, and his very pleasant cousin, and Mr. Langton, who is an old friend, there is the interest of the drama. I simply cannot go back to our quiet fireside without knowing the denouement."

Kitty was quite resigned to waiting on her mother's whimsicalities. Of course, she could not be expected to see the possibilities Mrs. Lloyd did in the situation; but her love for her mother was tolerant, as became the differences in their ages, and she listened with an amused air. Kitty had rather a fancy for Mr. Strangways—not a silly sentimental attachment; she would have said that she was not given that way—but a warm friendship, arising from a community of tastes about dogs and horses and other less important matters from an appreciation of Hilary's good nature when he brought her fairings from the town, from sympathy, because she perceived that he too had his anxieties.

Hilary came often to Mrs. Lloyd and her daughter, arising from the need which was not afforded to him by the abstraction of the other two men. He was on terms of intimacy with the two ladies by this time. Mrs. Lloyd treated him as she might have treated a son of her own. Kitty's manner to him was that of a petted little sister to an adored grown-up brother. He was always being called into counsel about one thing or another. He was entrusted with many messages and commissions from Mrs. Lloyd when his expeditions led him to a town. He had an endless patience and conscientious-

ness about fulfilling these commissions which used to make the other men smile, despite their obsession with their own troubles.

The summer was quite over and done with at last. A high tide had brought the waves washing over the roadway in the town, where Hilary had been yesterday; and the wet bathing boxes, drawn high up for safety, the rain driving upon them, gave a sense of dreariness to the place that had been so gay and full of life a few weeks before.

The rain had come in at Mrs. Lloyd's windows, which, moreover, were so shaken by the storms that rest at night was impossible. Hilary, who had a taste for carpentry, offered to plug the ill-fitting windows so that they should not rattle.

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He spent an hour over the job, whistling while he did it. As often happens, he had got up with a light heart, the cause of which he could not place. It had been puzzling to him since he had got up and run down to the shore for a dip, and had come back tingling with the joy of life, despite the grey skies and promise of more wind.

He completed the task to Mrs. Lloyd's perfect contentment and the admiration of Monsieur and Madame. They had endured rattling windows as an ordinance of the good God; if you had sea you must expect to have rattling windows; but Madame, a born Parisienne, ascribed her nerves to the rattling of the windows in her sleep and the great wind one must bear. The rattling windows now were not so necessary after all if one were only as clever as M. Bari and knew how to make them quiet.

Hilary laughed and promised before another day was done to carry out the plugging process on the other windows of the Hotel de la Marine, which was swept by fierce wind where it stood at the four cross roads at the head of the village.

Later in the day, while he sat with his two silent companions at lunch at the Hotel du Commerce of an old walled town, putting his hand into his pocket for his pipe, he pulled out a tight wad of paper. For a second or two he held it in the hollow of his hand, wondering how he came by it. Then he remembered. It was one of the things with which Mrs. Lloyd had vainly endeavored to wedge her shaking windows.

He dropped it on the sandaled floor. Then picked it up again and opened it. The Petite Parisienne lay upon the table at his elbow. It had occurred to him that he had a card of English paper for many days. Mechanically he smoothed out the piece of paper. It was a page of the

Times; the Times, a fortnight old. He remembered now how Mrs. Lloyd had offered it to him on the night of his arrival.

(To Be Continued.)

He—Poor Brown! He has lost all his money in a wild-cat mining company.

She—Mercy! I didn't know you had to mine for wild cats.—Boston Transcript.

Every time you get your own way you make an enemy.

CUTICURA HEALS ITCHING BURNING

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Crossfield " " - 7.40
Work: Floral, 6 M.-T. bandages, 12 trian. bandages, 1 suit pyjamas, 6 T bandages,
Rodney, 13 binders, 1 suit pyjamas, 6 P.P. bags, 3 pairs bed socks, 1 T bandage.
Crossfield, 7 M.-T. bandages, 11 T bandages.
Mrs. Wolegdo, 1 suit pyjamas.
Alice Ontkes, 1 T bandage.
Mrs. Knox, 10 T bandages.
Nicholson, 2 pairs socks.
McRory, 2 pairs socks.
Glover, 6 T bandages.
Myles Haynes, 3 binders.
Hubba, 42 pillow slips.
Bray, 1 pair socks.

There will be no meeting of the Crossfield Red Cross Sewing Circle this week, but will meet with Mrs. Hall at the home of Mrs. Cavander next week, Dec. 28th.

The Food Controller Says

It cannot too earnestly be urged that Canada's supply of pork products for export to the Allied nations must be increased almost without limit. Patriotism and good business combine to make the effort commendable. The need for animal foods by the Allied armies and civil populations is increasingly great; the need for bacon and pork products most of all, because they contain the largest quantity, weight for weight, of the animal fats needed for the soldiers. Bacon contains 2,900 calories as compared with 1,180 in the same weight of beef, and of only 670 in lean beef. Sausage, too, in a dressed product is only 35 per cent. of the live weight of hog meat, while in beef, veal, mutton and lamb it is 50 per cent.

Canada's hog products in 1916 totalled 125,000,000 pounds. The Allied requirements in the same year were 1,200,000,000 pounds. In other words, the Allied markets alone could have taken ten times the total Canadian supply. Yet it is not only during war-time that the market is great. The export from Canada in a five-year period, which naturally covers at least two years of peace, averaged only six per cent. of the British imports of hog products. The demand during the reconstruction period after the war may be assumed to be at least as great as it now is during the conflict.

If municipal bye-laws were relaxed, as a war measure, so as to permit suburban dwellers to keep pigs near their dwellings, such might be accomplished. Mr. Hoover has stated that properly kept pigs are no more insanitary than are dogs. By "backyard" methods alone last year, Germany was able to raise 500,000 more pigs than Canada from coast to coast.

If the imperative necessity of increased production of hogs is realized by the farmers of this country, and by others who could help, there is no doubt that the problem will be solved. But we cannot afford to delay, for the demand is very great and the situation in regard to food is one of the utmost gravity.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

Spend the Christmas and
New Year Holidays
With Folks or Friends

FARE & ONE THIRD
For the Round Trip.

Tickets on Sale, Dec. 22nd to 25th,
and Dec. 29th to Jan. 1st, 1918.
Final Return Limit Jan. 4th, 1918.

Travel via Canadian Pacific Railway.
THE WORLD'S GREATEST HIGHWAY
Tickets and full information from
any C.P.R. Agent, or
R. DAWSON,
District Passenger Agent, Calgary.

Farm Lands.

OREGON and CALIFORNIA RAILROAD CO. GRANT LANDS. Title to same reverted in United States by Act of Congress dated June 9th, 1916. Two million three hundred thousand acres to be opened for Homesteads and Sale.

Timber and Agricultural Lands containing some of the best land left in United States. Now is the opportune time. Large sectional map showing lands and description of soil, climate, rainfall, elevations, etc.

Postpaid One Dollar.

Grant Lands Locating Co., Box 910, Portland, Oregon.

Strayed.

Strayed—One yearling Red Steer, with some white, since Aug. 1st, 1917. Branded on right ribs **MY** Howard given for information. Anyone knowing whereabouts of above please notify **WM. MALLOCH,** Crossfield.

Strayed from Motter Bros. and Boick's place, one Red Cow, branded **W** on right hip. A Reward of \$5 will be given for information leading to recovery of same. Phone 313, Crossfield.

Land Wanted.

I have buyers for from a Quarter to a Section of Good Improved Land. Would like you to sell. Particulars to E. Nunneley, 224-8th Ave. W., Calgary. Phone M. 6333.

Crossfield School District No. 753

The REGULAR MEETINGS of the above school Board will be held at the School House at 10 a. m. on the first Saturday in the following months: January, March, May, July, September and November.

All matters of business pertaining to this district will be attended to at this meeting.

The office of the Sec.-Treas. is in the Crossfield Store.

A. E. Thomas, Chairman.

Merrick Thomas, Sec.-Treas.

**C. WICKS,
COAL MERCHANT.**
GALT, BANKHEAD HARD
of all Sizes, BRIQUETTES.

Phone No. 3 for Prompt Attention to
DRAYING OR TRANSFER. Crossfield Livery Barn.

**CUT YOUR HOG COSTS.
GET MORE OF THE NET PROFITS.**
Wasted Feed. Diseases due to Cold and Damp.
Loss of Little Pigs due to improper housing of Sows during Farrowing Time.

These are some of the costs that many farmers have found it possible to reduce very materially, and they count up big.

A Modern Sanitary Hog House.
A Modern Farrowing Pens.
A Cement Feeding Floor.

Are now recognized by the most successful hog raisers as necessities to getting the highest net profits on each hog crop.

We have helped a great many farmers to plan and build such equipment.

LET US TALK THE MATTER OVER WITH YOU.

ATLAS LUMBER CO., LTD.,

CROSSFIELD. J. S. JOSE, Local Manager.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY**GO EAST**

Excursion Tickets to EASTERN CANADA, also principal Cities in the UNITED STATES, on Sale Daily during the month of December.

FINAL RETURN LIMIT—THREE MONTHS
from date of issue.

**VANCOUVER VICTORIA
NEW WESTMINSTER**

Tickets on Sale December 2nd to 8th, January 6th to 12th, February 3rd to 9th. Final Return Limit—April 30th, 1918.

Travel by the **WORLD'S GREATEST HIGHWAY,**
Two Trans-Continental Trains Daily.

Tickets and full information from any C.P.R. Agent.

R. DAWSON, District Passenger Agent, Calgary, Alta.

A Life Long Companion

That's what a Sewing Machine is to a woman.
This means you should have the best make obtainable.

WHITE
answers every requirement—Simple Mechanism—Easy to Operate—A Beauty in Design and Finish—Strong and Durable.

If it's a WHITE, it's RIGHT

We Guarantee it—so does the factory

No
Extra
Now For
Rising
Without
One
\$1.00
a week
Soon
Pays
For It



Come in and See the Splendid Assortment of Latest Model

SOLD BY
HALLIDAY & CO.,
CROSSFIELD.

Lodge Cards

CROSSFIELD LODGE I. O. O. F.

No. 42

Meets Every Wednesday Night in the Oddfellows Hall at 8 p.m.

Visiting Brethren Welcome.

S. H. BRAY, N. G.

S. WILLIS, Sec.-Treas.

Council Meetings

The council of the Village of Crossfield will meet in the Council Chamber or Fire Hall on the first Monday of each month, commencing with February at the hour of 8-30 o'clock p.m.

By Order of the Village Council.

W. McHenry, Sec.-Treas.